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Bryan and 1908.

Replying to inquirles on the subject. Mr. Bryan's friends express themselves as confident that the party's next nomination will be his if he desires it. Is he likely to de-

Mr. Bryan took himself out of the way in 1904, not because he did not desire another try at the White House, but because the year was unpropitious. Had he urged his friends to their utmost he might have been the nominee. But he had taken the measure of Roosevelt's popularity, and saw what was coming at the polls. Mereever, he knew that a third defeat would send him to the boneyard as a presidential quantity, and he felt that he was too young and charming to die. So he addressed himself to the platform and let the nomination slide. He did not fancy Parker, but surrendered gracefully when Parker was nomi-

Things turned out very much as Mr Bryan expected. The candidate proved to be a "frost," the campaign languished, and the eastern wing of the party became greatly discredited. Not only did the Nebraskan emerge from the struggle in good shape as to personal popularity, but was able-and improved his opportunity-to point a moral and adorn a tale by quoting, first, the votes he had polled in the years when his party was insane and unsafe, and then those Judge Parker had polled, now

that the party had recovered its reason. Mr. Bryan saved himself then by his course in 1904. He even acquired some strength in quarters where he had before been weak. Will he care for the next prize? He will, of course, if it looks valuable. Just now it looks that way. But these are days of surprises and lightning changes, and what looks most valuable now may look like thirty cents two years hence. So it all depends. Another republican House, with Mr. Cannon in the chair, will send the democratic stock down again. while a democratic House should make Mr.

Bryan a busier man than ever. Something, too, will depend on the republican nominee. The republicans being power will be the first in the field; and if their nomination is made in a way to assure enthusiastic support, and the nominee is a man of genuine force, Mr. Bryan may decide to save himself again and let somebody else try. The next time he runs he must win, or forever after hold his

Oregon in June.

Oregon votes in June for both state officers and representatives in Congress. The slature to be chosen will elect a United States senator. The republicans have made their nominations at a primary election. A Mr. Cake of Portland will stand for senaor, and a Mr. Withycomb for governor. Neither man is known in this part of the country, but presumably both are good republicans and entitled to a generous party

Will this election afford in any measure a line on the situation at large? For some years Oregon has been a republican state. Although western in sympathy as in situation, she did not succumb to the Bryan craze, but supported sound money. She has held to that and to the policy of protection, and has profited greatly. She enjoys much prosperity, and is one of the stars among the western commonwealths.

Within the past few years, however, the republicans of Oregon have had some sore service and national reputation have been indicted for grave offenses, and Senator Mitchell died under conviction and a jall sentence. Will this unfortunate record tell against the republicans in the June vote? The party is entitled to the credit of having exposed and punished the offenders, but it remains to be seen how the people of the state have been affected by the matter as

And then there is some curiosity as to whether the party in Oregon will suffer by reason of these recent exposures in the east relating to the insurance companies and campaign funds and all that. The democrats are expecting to reap some advantages on that score all over the country, although when it comes to using corporation money at election times their own hands are by no means clean.

A third point is, has the time come, for one reason or another, for a change? Is this the year for a turn in the tide? If so we should see it in the Oregon vote. A democratic governor, a democratic legis-lature to elect a democratic senator, and democratic representatives in Congress will be halled by that side as an omen of victory for 1908, while the opposite result will quite as greatly hearten the republicans, who are not without some nervousness.

Some of the people who inspect Panama will never be satisfied until a description of the place can truthfully read like a suburban real estate advertisement.

Vesuvius has been throwing mud around with supreme indifference to this anti-

Miners, Operators and Commission. The hard coal mine owners have rejected the latest propositions of the striking miners and have put the case up to them in plain terms, to be considered the workers at a convention to be held next Thursday at Scranton. As stated by the operators, the issue is clearly defined in this manner: Shall the award of the strike commission of 1902 be regarded as a basis for adjustments subsequent to that award. or shall it be considered merely as serving the immediate necessities of that occasion

and shall the commission be now utilized to settle present questions without reference to the former award? The operators contend that the commission of 1902 covered the ground so compietely that all that is necessary now is to submit to the members of that body, in their individual capacities, the question whether in their judgment the conditions that the award should be modified as to wages and adjustment of complaints and if , how it could be changed. The miners, secording to their latest propositions, urge that the strike commission of 1902 settled only the immediate questions and they in effect suggest that the questions submitted

for answer upon the findings of 1902. It is of course recognized on all sides exist when it adjourned after submitting its report. The mine owners cannot in-

now be of a specific nature, not dependent

workers agree. But it is not clear to the sublic why either side should not be willing to submit to these men, assuming that questions which embrace the pending con-troversy, on the basis of the original award, regarded as a fundamental finding, with view to ascertaining where lies the weight of justice, with them or with the

mployers. The work of the strike commission thoroughly done and covered a broad field. It was of fundamental value in ascertaining the relations between the miners and the operators and in determining a reasonable ratio of wages and profits. There are probably today no men better qualified to pass upon issues growing out of the disputes between owners and workers in this industry than the members of the commission With a minimum of preparation and delay they could get at the meat of the case, comparing the present issues with those of 1902. They could save the two sides materially by lessening the losses incidental to the suspension of mining. If the contesting parties want peace on fair terms they stand a better chance to get it by submitting the broad questions to the commission than by fighting for it for months.

To ignore the strike commission, or to persist in regarding it as having merely served the immediate needs of the hour in 1902, or to eliminate essential questions from its present review is to waste the best effects of its great work. And such a course will merely cause the public to demand more insistently than ever that a permanent method of compulsory arbitration be provided by law, to prevent these almost periodical ruptures of industrial relations, with their consequent heavy burdens of short supplies and high prices.

The District's Constitution

The other day The Star, after quoting a paragraph from the Buffalo News relative to the organic act of 1878, cited an extract from a decision by the United States Supreme Court which characterized that bred. In the present Congress the leaders statute as a veritable constitution for the District of Columbia. The News returns to the charge in an editorial which ignores completely the Supreme Court's view of the matter and proceeds thus to lay down the law on the subject of organic acts and constitutions and pledges and amendments;

pledge of permanence respecting any law passed relating to it. Another is to give it a constitution or anything resembling such an instrument. No Congress can bind another Congress with regard to the government of the District of Columbia. A stat-ute to that end must be invalid in both law and morals. Congress has the right of ex-clusive legislation over the District because

"No Congress can assume legally or otherwise to bind all subsequent Congresses to legislation respecting the federal District. It is as idle to claim a constitution for Washington under a statute of Congress, and to maintain that it is unchangeable without the consent of the citizens of the city, as for Buffalo to claim that its charter from the state is in effect a constitution not subject to change save by itself. Constitutions are made by sovereignties and by no lesser authorities. There is no getting past that elementary truth."

Lest the News did not fully appreciate the significance of the court's declaration, The Star ventures to reprint it, to show that the statute of 1878 has been formally interpreted by the highest judicial authority as a "permanent form of government for the District."

"The court below placed its decision on what we conceive to be the true significance of the act of 1878. As said by that court, it is to be regarded as an organic act, in-tended to dispose of the whole question of a government for this District. It is, as it were, a constitution for the District. It is declared by its title to be an act to provide a permanent form of government for the District. The word permanent is suggestive. It implies that prior systems had been temporary and provisional. As permanent it is complete in itself. It is the system of government. The powers which are conferred are organic powers. We look to the act itself for their extent and limitation. It is not one act in a series of legislation, and to be made to fit into the provisions of and to be made to fit into the provisions of the prior legislation, but is a single com-plete act, the outcome of previous experi-ments, and the final judgment of Congress as to the system of government which should obtain. It is the constitution of the District, and its grants of power are to be taken as new and independent grants, and expressing in themselves both their extent and limitations. Such was the view taken by the court below; and such we believe is the true view to be taken of the statute."

There has been no claim that the act of 1878 cannot be amended by Congress in the same manner in which it was enacted as a trials. Several of their leaders of long substitute for all previous attempts at exercising the "exclusive jurisdiction" grant- L'Enfant to present himself. ed by the federal Constitution. The Star has always assented that the organic act is subject to amendment. It so stated recently. But whenever the issue has been raised it has invariably entered its protest, in the name of this community, against the amendment of the act by indirection, under cover, and without sufficient notice and discussion. Such objectionable partial nullification of the organic act is caused, when, instead of directly amending this law by changing its terms it is permitted to remain intact on the statute books, but its operation is suspended by the enactment of some provision in a specific case, which is

> ington and their friends in Congress is that while the organic act is a pledge which is subject to withdrawal, it is at the same time a guarantee that cannot be withdrawn without the giving of an equivalent. It is not a gratuity, but the fulfillment of a duty. not a gratuity, but the fulfillment of a duty.
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> It is not a bounty, but an act of partnership, by which both parties benefit. The 50 per centum of expenses paid by the federal government is a contribution to the federal government is a contribution to the maintenance of a federal city of a character in keeping with the dignity of the United States. That money is in lieu of the taxes which the United States does not pay upon its large property holdings in the District.

in flat contradiction or disregard of its pro-

amounting to over one-half of the total.

If Buffalonians think the Washingtonians have a "soft thing," as the News suggests, havior." they might with enlightenment read some of the debates printed in the Congressional Record, and then the rejoinders of the citizens, who are denied the privilege of print in that periodical. They would perhaps see that for every dollar of federal money the District taxpayer, without voice in the a line drive over second base." District taxpayer, without voice in the direction of its expenditure, contributes a dollar which bears as heavily upon his means in proportion as does the dollar paid" by the taxpayer of Buffalo. Capital citi-

zenship is no "snap." Boni Castellane has evidently lost his nerve. He might have been leading the Paris mob while waiting for a better situation to turn up.

The Washington Club still occupies an altitudinous place in the percentage column.
All it needs to do is to strengthen the foun-

dation some. It appears that Czar Nicholas needs Witte. but wishes he did not.

The New Regime in Bussia. The Washington correspondent of the St. Petersburg Daily Mail says farewell;

"On the eve of departure for home, to help set the wheels of the duma in motion, I have taken a last squint at the American Congress. Several months observation has given me a very great respect for the body. It is, indeed, a wonderful in-stitution. Not precisely what people at a distance imagine it, but if upon close ac-quaintance it loses in one way it gains in voke its assistance in this case unless the breed contempt, but mather increased in-

terest. Writers for the press who have been reporting the national legislature for quarter of a century tell me that it wears surprisingly well. An alert man white a taste for and studies the game find always something of value to che and members of charm worth ke Now and then a dull or a shady appears, but the large majority are picked men of good character and ability, who, as the Americans say, have made good at home, and having been found faithful over a few things are set here over many. The talk that Congress at one time me higher than it now does is rot. Even these very new people 'weep a golden age de

"Shall we be able to turn this trick? I say yes. We may stumble at the start, but that should but teach us caution. The course of a new member over here is worth our study. He moves slowly, for fear of a blunder. The rules are new to him and must be mastered. If he sets sail before he is seaworthy he is certain to be swamped. The water is rough at times. But after he has grown familiar with the chart and knows the way around he has no trouble. A second term shows him smiling and confident, a third full of spirit, and the fourth with the assurance of a veteran. So it should be with us as a constitutional power. We should not crowd on steam at the start, but test our equipment as we go along, strengthen it where defects appear, and until we are good and ready be content with small returns. The sustaining thought should be that we are at last on the right track, and the rewards ahead are worth our best efforts. The new Russia cannot be built in a day.

"I am curious as to whether we are to find our strongest men in the small towns. The cities of America have a poor record in this particular. They have had few representatives in the White House, and the greatest soldiers have been countryon neither side are city men. It is explained to me that in the cities the prizes now are not political, but commercial Even the law has become commercialized, and men of education and talent are going in for money rewards. I simply state the case, and give our cities warning if they "There are some things no Congress can have snap about them and don't want to. One of them is to give Washington a this story repeated on our side. With us, this story repeated on our side. With us, however, all the education is at present in the cities; and for a time at least that will give them the advantage. Farewell to Congress, which has taught me much, and hall to the duma, which should teach Rus sia a good deal."

The Rate Bill.

The one hundred amendments to the railroad rate bill show how thoroughly the Senate has gone into the subject. And they are not huncombe. They represent the opinions of men ready with reasons, and with reputations at stake. It is but fair to add, too, that this course by the Senate was expected by the country. When the Hepburn bill passed the House, opinion was general that it would be scrutinized closely by the Senate and probably amended. The scrutiny has been all that was predicted, and amendment in some form may follow. But even should all amendments fail, and the House bill in the end go through, the Senate debate will greatly have educated the country on the whole question, and in that way have added to the public satisfaction.

Senator Tillman's acceptance or honac ceptance of invitations need not invite any mysterious comment. He is ambitious, it is true, but not, so far as can be discovered, in a social way.

wonder whether it is the question of rates or the United States Constitution that is undergoing congressional analysis,

Mr. Ben Barnes is about the first man in politics for whom it was found necessary to circulate campaign literature after he had gotten the office.

Mr. Reed Smoot is at a loss to under

stand why so comparatively small a matter

as the Mormon question should display sucl enormous and persistent vitality. Like Tom Sawyer, the President did not condescend to do his own whitewashing in

the Barnes case. He turned it over to the San Francisco engineers realize that there

is now an opportunity for another Maj. Speaker Cannon knows that a display of

personal anxiety in the matter never helped any man's chances for the presidency. Every now and then some desperado tries to pose as another Tracy, but with scant

The resourceful and determined spirit of 49 has never left San Francisco.

SHOOTING STARS.

Proof.

"How do you know your husband really works hard at his office at night?" asked the suspicious woman. "Because he hasn't any headache nex morning," answered Mrs. Wise.

A Fan's Philosophy.

And in the game of life we play It's very much the same. Play ball. Don't kick or else you may Be ordered from the game.

"Smahtness," said Uncle Eben, "ain' much good to a man when he uses it all up tryin'

His Tenure.

"That office-holder never makes a move that is not dictated by his political boss." "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "he has been given to understand that he can hold his situation only during bad be-

Preference Frankly Expressed. We must all be capable of some sort of

acrifice," said the philosopher. "Well," answered Mr. Van Root; "a sac

An Example.

De fros' come nippin' in de spring, De white folks, dey turns pale. Each year you hears de same ol' thing; "De fruit crop gwinter fail." But dat ain' no concern of mine. 'Tain' tetched de watermillion vine

Of all the fruits dat grows so sweet An' temptin' an' immense, De watermillion hab 'em beat Foh simple common sense. He won' staht till de weather's fine. He's foxy, dat ol' 'million vine.

Dem gemmen out to cultivate De booms for office high, Dey knows it's better foh to walt Until de fros' gits by-Dey's slow 'bout gittin' into line, Jes' like dat watermillion vine.

IN THE STAR

In view of the visit of the President an party to Annapolis during the past week to participate in the reburia The Frigate of John Paul Jones it is in

Merrimac. teresting to note that demy was paid half a century ago Mr. Pierce and other officials going their to inspect the institution. In the course the day they visited the frigate Merrimac which later became the confederate Virginia, and was beaten by the Mor ampton Roads. In The Star of April 21, 856, appears this description of the cermony:

"Preparations were immediately made for the visit to the Merrimac, which had arrived at her anchorage off the mouth of the harbor early in the morning, and now formed a beautiful object in the seaward view. The government steamer Engineer was soon closely packed with the dignitaries whose visit gave eclat to the occasion, and, with as many ladies and gentlemen as could in ad-dition find room on her decks, put off for the Merrimac, lying about four miles dis tant. As the boat approached the frigate grew in view and size, till a close view dis closed the immense dimensions and massive elegance of her hull. Until the Engineer approached to within one hundred yards of the Merrimac a solitary sentinel, yards of the Merrimac a solitary sentinel, walking on the outer guards, and the boat keepers dozing in the sun, were the only signs of life to be seen; but suddenly the sides swarmed with sailors, who, running nimbly up the rigging, dispersed themselves in hundreds about the yards, their first appearance and stillings. pearance and attitudes of expectation as each man assumed his station seeming to render the whole immense fabric instinct with life. The President and Secretary of the Navy were received at the gangway by Capt. Pendergast and his officers and conducted to the quarterdeck, where the marines were drawn up and saluted. The great guns of the ship then gave forth their

The diatribes of members of Congress against the people of the District eccasionally in these days are by Critics of no means novel. Such the Capitol. speeches were heard now

and then in the past. In The Star of April 23, 1856, appears the following editorial expression with reference to certain such statements of that character: "Those interested in the continued ad-

vancement and prosperity of the federal city-the creation and ward of the general government-need not despair at the treatment it seems likely to receive throughout this session at the hands of the House of Important of 'direct action,' practice Representatives, as manifested in the vote of the day before yesterday upon the waterworks question. Much of the existing hos-tility of honorable members to the city of Washington (and a few of them cannot hear the name of the city called without breaking out with some accusation or other against it which is wholly baseless) arises from the deliberate and sinister misrepresentations of parties, some of whom are citizens heretofore supposed to have some in terest here. Others of these parties are of in the congressional atmosphere, always sweeping around for prey. And, some of the others, again, are almost entire strang-ers in Washington, who, being speculators ers in Washington, who, being speculators in charter-getting, go wherever a legislative body may be supposed to be open to their peculiar blandishments. Such parties have for the last month been plying the ears of members of Congress with misrepresentations concerning the facts involved in the national aqueduct question. Professing to be seriously alarmed at the alleged extravagance of the plan of George Washington to construct permanent water works for the construct permanent water works for the supply of government property here, they seek to make capital against it by repre-senting it as a work for the benefit of the individual citizens of the federal city. They know while making such representations that no citizen of Washington is to be entitled to draw from it a gallon of water for any purpose whatever, which privilege can-not be accorded by any power short of that of Congress itself, and only on such terms as Congress itself may dictate."

The last reception at the White House for the season of 1855-6 was held on the night of Friday, April 25, and on the next day The Star printed an account from which the following extracts

are taken: "As was anticipated, the reception of last night was much the most largely attended of the season. All the ordinary levee goers were present, of course, and there were in addition all those procrastinating spirits who, were the receptions to stretch till the crack of doom, would inevitably miss all but the final one. The ladies, of course, made the most of the occasion, and at the height of the reception—say about half-past nine at night—the east room and all its approaches presented a flower garden brilliancy of variegated spring costumes, the gay colors worn by the fair creatures being thrown out in strong relief by the sombre-toned broadcloth of the sterner and grimmer sex. Amidst the indescribable confusion—this moving avalanche of ribbons, flounces, tissues, tarletans, crepes, sprays and brocades, single gentlemen of small size were pretty continually getting obscured, and sometimes inextricably snarled up by an awkward step through a spreading flounce. Occasionally the confusion was heightened by the advent of some 'family party'—some lean man with a stout wife, succeeded by two or three wife's sisters, backed up by a dozen daughters and concatenation of cousins and cousins' cousins, all arm in arm, linked together like a string of sausages. The delegation of Seminole Indians were present, but they seemed to care little for the display of fashion, and, stationing themselves as near as possible to the Marine Band, were oblivious to the occasion, and at the height of the restationing themselves as near as possible to the Marine Band, were oblivious to aught else but the music for the entire

HOBSON.

From the Detroit Journal. Returns show Capt. Richmond P. Hobso to be nominated for Congress in Montgom ery, Ala. What's this—woman suffrage i the solid south?

From the Utica Observer.

And now it is Congressman Hobson. He has landed his heart's desire at last. From the Indianapolis News.

It now appears that Richmond Pearson Hobson will be sent to the House of Representatives, where, of course, he will feel perfectly at home with Cannon in front of him. Further heroic developments seem almost unavoidable.

Apparently young Mr. Hobson has sub-merged Congressman Bankhead just as he sank the Merrimac some years ago, but he's wise enough now to duck the impend-ing kissing bee. From the Brooklyn Times

Hobson's success in winning the congresional nomination in a sure democratic ditrict should reassure Andrew Carnegie. shows that kissing is not necessarily fate But Hobson did not plead that he will kissed against his will.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

Mr. Richmond Pearson Hobson will doubt
less prove the mildest-mannered represent
ative that ever scuttled ship.

From the Buffalo Commercial.

Hobson has been "equivalently" elected in one of the Alabama congressional districts. He will be perpetually heard from after he takes the seat; otherwise he will

Perhaps it is a natural bent for taking desperate chances that leads Capt. Hob-ion to aspire to a seat in Congress.

From the Suffile Supress.
It looks at last as if Hobson were really to Coursess from Alabama. That

THREATENED FRENCH REVOLUTION ANSWERS TO

To the people of Europe the 1st of May of each year is a sort of dies irae, or day of wrath, on which all sorts of evils are to happen—and of Wrath, would happen, doubtless, but for the extraordinary precaution of government to maintain the peace. The 1st of May of this year is particularly portentions of particularly particularly portentions procisismed the republic.

Under the Convention procisismed the procisismed the republic.

Under the Convention procisismed the r

icularly portentous of peril in France, not cause of the strikes in the departments cause of the results of elections on that day for the renewal of the chamber, elections in which there have never been so great and vital questions at issue: Separation of church and state, pacifism, anti-militarism, socialism and the tyranny of wha is known as the "syndicats rouges," or red syndicates. These are some of the questions which threaten the peace and even

after the 1st of May. . M. Ribot, the most prominent among conservative republicans, speaking recently at Roubaix, said:

the form of government in France on and

"That which adds to our uneasiness is that to the dispersion of the congregations succeeded the separation of church and state, and then the closing of free schools which were founded under the protection of the law of long tolerance and which the author of the law of associations promised to respect. A simple formality about inventories has provoked a situation that no one thought possible. Political parties attempted to utilize the situation, which is not astonishing, and there is some sincerity not astonishing, and there is some sincerity in the agitation. The government was wrong in thinking it could master it by breaking church doors and ordering regiments to the attack. It only exasperated the public, and we have come within a hair's breadth of civil war.

hair's breadth of civil war.

"We will be within a hair's breadth of civil war if the elections of the 1st of May should give renewed force to parties which do not concern themselves over the conse-quences of an open struggle between the hurch and state. It is not the fear of an outbreak, there-

fore, on the 1st of May which disquiets the government, because the government is absolute master of the situation in Paris, but the dread of the consequences of the elections on that day. The closing of the free schools, to which M. Ribot has refree schools, to which M. Ribot has re-ferred, inaugurated in the communal schools a system which has tended to de-preciate religion and patrictism and incul-cate a spirit of pacifism and anti-militar-ism, the fruits of which are now being manifested. The issue in the elections of the 1st of May is clearly society vs. an-archy, and it is interesting to reproduce what the Figaro of April 26 says on that

"If the electors wish to protect their lives and property against the attacks of fanatics, who, under the style Elections, murder, pillage and arson, the only effective means is to return to the chamber of deputies a

new majority firmly resolved to correct the mistakes of the 'bloc' and to support only governments which do not compromise governments which do not compromise with demagogues.

"The coming elections will have decisive importance. It is no longer a courteous struggle between parties divided by mere shades of public opinion. The question now is to decide whether society is to be saved or whether it is to perish amid the horrors of aparency."

M. Ribot appealed, in his patriotic discourse, for unity among all parties who have the same respect for and conception of the interests of the republic. The situation in the chamber which has just expired induced this appeal on the part of the orator at Roubaix. The incoherence of sentiments was for a fact remarkable; for example, the project of a pension to laborers was voted almost unanimously, when in fact the principle had been condemned by the chamber.

The chamber which has expired consisted of six groups, thus named: Socialists, radi-

of six groups, thus named: Socialists, radi-cal socialists, radicals, progressists, center right, which might rally to the republic, and the extreme right, which is inclined to look backward to the ancient order of

look backward to the ancient order of things and does not like the republic—good, bad or indifferent.

The man who governed France during three years, M. Combes, never proposed but one question, persecution of the orders. But when it became a question of civil war or of anti-clericalism, four of the six groups assumed a new attitude. The extreme right went over to the extreme left, the radical socialists, radicals and the cen-ter right divided, some of them voting with the socialists and the others with the progressists, a situation somewhat difficult for the French elector to understand, impossible for the stranger, but which may be explained on the ground of the personal interests of the voter.

The real division in the chamber was

The real division in the chamber was between socialists on the one side and progressists on the other, the one partisan of the intervention of the government in everything and the author of the syndicated tyranny of labor; the other liberal republican, admitting a limited participation of state, but firmly attached to the principle of commercial liberty and the liberty of labor, which one and the other are heritage of the French revolution.

Which of these parties will be given the majority in the coming elections? No one, not even in France, has ventured to prenot even in France, has ventured to pre-dict the result, and yet the destiny of the nation, its grandeur and its existence, He in the balance.

Mrance has had four revolutions within four generations, in 1789, 1880, 1848 and 1870. That of 1789 was Quartette of aimed against the privi-Revolutions, leges of the aristocracy and clergy which were

middle ages, but which were no longer reasonable when kings had united in their hands all the feudal powers. There was a shocking inequality in the distribution of public offices and a complete absence of control and liberty. The ministers of Louis XVI sittempted to realize reforms imperiously demanded by the people or their partisans, among them many nobles. The revolution substituted the equality of all

periously demanded by the people or their partisans, among them many nobles. The revolution substituted the equality of all, but at what a fearful price!

The States General opened at Versailles the 5th of May, 1789; on 17th of June it became the National Assembly; the 20th, the deputies of the third estate subscribed to the oath, not to separate before giving a constitution to France; the 14th July the people took the Bastille; the 4th August the feudal privileges were suppressed by the assembly, which proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of Man.

The Legislative Assembly succeeded, under which France declared war against Austria and the same day it was in turn succeeded by the Convention, the battle of Valmy was fought and won 20 October,

a souvenir.

The revolution of 1830 overthrew the eldest branch of the Bourbon family and gave the throne to the youngest branch, Louis Philippe; the revolution of February 24, 1848, proclaimed the republic and was stifled by the coup d'etat of December 2, 1851; the revolution of September 4, 1879, overturned the second empire and re-established the republic for the third time. The presidents of the third republic have been in turn: Thiers, MacMahon, Grevy, Carnot, Perrier, Faure, Loubet and Fallieres, the incumbent.

The socialist party claims to be the legitimate successor of the party of the French Policy of spired the Declaration of the Pacifism Rights of Man, and yet with

singular inconsistency it is in violent opposition to all its principles, namely: "Political and social equality of all citizens; respect for property; respect for sovereignty of the nation; the admission of all citizens to public emmission of all citizens to public employment; the obligation to obey the law, the expression of the general will; respect of the opinion and creeds of otherseven religious beliefs; liberty of speech and press; equitable division of taxes voted liberally by the representatives of the countries. The Eclair, speaking of the pacifistes and

the part they have played in the attempt to pacify Europe, says: "These gentlemen are the same who under the pretense of not hating the country of others would have us abstain from defending our own.' The other day when the budget of the navy was being discussed in the senate M. d'Estournelles de Constant arose to protest against the augmentation of our fleet by three or four unities when at that moment the great nations with which we might be brought in conflict—England, Germany, Japan and America—were doubling and tripling theter."

and tripling theirs."

M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu, in an article on "Pacifism, Christianism, and Anti-Militarism," says: "At this time, when France and Europe are still asking if a sovereign, perhaps uncertain of his designs, may impose an accordance of the same of the control of the same of the control of the same of the control of th perhaps uncertain of his designs, may impose upon us war next spring, impenitent anti-militarists are obstinately preaching disarmament to the country and desertion to the soldiers. That they give themselves up to a sort of low comedian acting, or, like the ignorant disciples of 'heroism,' they are carried away by a guileless fanaticism, for, like all religions at birth, that of peace has already lits fanatics. They must close their eyes, indeed, not to see that in place of serving the cause of peace they are about to discredit if not dishonor it. The apostles of pacifism are not all so blind. Many feel, although they do not blind. Many feel, although they do not say it aloud, that if they do wish to compromise the cause of peace and arbitrage it is necessary, without equivocation, to separate it from the culpable propaganda

of acti-militarism."

And M. Leroy-Beaulieu adds: "How can we forget it? We are on the continent, the neighbors of a military empire, which does not chase to add to its army and fleet, and never ceases to forward new regiments and batteries toward the Vosges. We are and batteries toward the Vosges. We are on the sea, the neighbors of the first maritime power of the globe, at this moment our friend, but, as a recent book by M. Jacques Bardoux asserts, 'is subject to periodical accesses of the fever for fighting.' Why should we be lulled to sleep on the tranquil pillow of peace? These two coloses, become rivals recently, may, in spite of us, get into conflict. One of them recently caused us to understand that in case of a rencontre the neutrality of France would encontre the neutrality of France would not be tolerated! There are mo ffect, in which to have the right to remain at peace a nation should be strong enough to impose its neutrality. That is what of the twentieth century. This is what the most pacific of our school teachers have no right to conceal from the children in our schools.

Finally, recurring to the admirable speech of M. Ribot, a majestical invocation for peace, domestic peace Appeal to and unity, he said:

Patriotism. "Anarchy is everywhere. Let us pray that it is not the preface of civil war! What responsibility have the ministers who have created or permitted such a spirit to develop?

(A query manifestly intended for MM. Combes, Andre & Co.) Why have we come to a point where we are told that any use may be made of the army; that it may

When first she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she first she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she first she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she first she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she first she fied from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the she field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread, Miss Must est the field from the spider dread from the field from the spider dread from the spider dread from the field from the spider dread from the spider drea (A query manifestly intended for MM. use may be made of the army; that it may be employed to do work which does not belong to it and which formerly would have aroused the souls of every one?

long to it and which formerly would have aroused the souls of every one?

"We did not approve the rupture of the concordat; it did not seem to be justified by the circumstances. It is not that separation may not be, in a country accustomed to liberty and where religious hatreds no longer exist, a more sincere regime, and more favorable to the interests of the church as well as of society than the regime of the concordat.

"I do not wish to contemplate this idea of a religious war. It causes me horror, as it does every good Frenchman. All will depend upon the elections of the 1st of May. If the future majority takes into consideration the perils which menace us, if it is animated by a liberal spirit, if it is ready to give a guarantee of the loyalty of its intentions in disavowing those who threaten even now to render the law of separation more objectionable and a trap for Catholics, you may be sure that a great step will have been taken toward conciliation. Do you think that the pope will renounce easily the free choice of bishops for one country, a privilege abandoned to him for the first time? For this reason the partisans of separation should show themselves skillful and entirely loyal, act with moderation and with a desire to avoid wounding the conscience of Catholics and the dignity of the holy see.

"For this reason we wish ardently," concluded M. Ribot, "that the country may send to the next chamber men of moderate opinions, equally decided to lessen in nothing the government's military strength, and to hold their own with the incorrigible blunderheads, who have not a single idea above the struggle against the Catholic

blunderheads, who have not a single idea above the struggle against the Catholic

Church."

This appeal to Frenchmen for peace and concord from M. Ribot is full of significance from the fact of his consistent republicanism and that he is a protestant who abhors all religious and political persecution. The speech has created widespread interest and if the current of elections, heretofore running favorable to the socialists, shall be diverted and checked, the threatened revolution in France may be averted.

CH. CHAILLE-LONG.

SOME REFECTS.

The earthquake not only shook up Cali-ornia. It greatly stirred the heart of the

Dan Cupid is getting in his work among the unmarried in San Francisco at a rate which no doubt convinces them that even are and earthquake may have their uses.

om the Portland Press. The good work of Gen. Funston in bring-ing order out of chaos in San Francisco is grudgingly admitted by the anti-imperial-ists, but they will never forgive him for capturing Aguinaldo. Now they are mean enough to say that nothing less than an earthquake could have shaken \$5,000 out of Uncle Russell's pile. From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The earthquake tended to divert public attention from Senator La Foliette's speech, but he can print it.

Functon has given way to Greely, says a San Francisco press dispatch. That's all right, but Fred was on the firing line during the heavy fighting just the same. From the Detroit Journal. It is reported that the damage done by the earthquake to the vocabulary of Author Jack London, across the bay in Oakland, will immediately be repaired.

From the Buffalo Evening News.

Little Gen. Fred Funston becomes more famous than ever for his spiendid work in Ban Francisco. There will be no more carping about his being unfit for command. From the Birmingham Age-Herald.

Gen. Funston has been superseded in San Prancisco, but he will not go off in a huff to reswim the Bagbag river.

From the Toledo Press.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The number of marriages in San Francisco has been materially increased by the sarthquake. People who have to be earthquaked into marriage ought not to be thrown into a divorce court by any less tally and the sarthquaked. rom the Chicago Record-Herald.
Another san thing about it is that "The all of San Francisco" will, for a while at cost, take the place of "The Last Days of Pros the Providence Tribene and Telegram.
It requires only a protest from the antiimperialists of Boston to make Gen. Funston's fame secure for all time.

From the Albany Times-Union.

The Gen. Functon deating seems to have

me to have A good many of the earthqui

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

CORRESPONDENTS

(In this column will be answered all questions a proper nature submitted to The Star. Indirers should write on one side of the paper only ad address their letters to "Uncle Jasper." Star lice. Ir case of difficult conundrums answers may delayed for

JOSEPH G. CANNON.—What did you think, Uncle Jasper, after reading my statement on the republican presidential candidacy in 19087 A.—We sort of thought, uncle

OSCAR.—Is the Newfoundland dog considered to be the most affectionate and faithful canine? A.—Oh, no; you are thinking of the buildog, A buildog became very much attached to us once. He wouldn't leave us until his owner pried his jaws apart with

EMMALINE.— Is spinach good for the complexion? A.—Spiendid. Simmer until cender and before retiring cover the face an inch deep with the result. You will be benefited. Do not turn over during the night, It will spoil the looks of things. DR. H.-I wish to thank you, Uncle Jas-

per. I have been having great success as a numster since you recommended that I read

punster since you recommended that I read Joe Miller and Artemus Ward. A.—Glad to hear it, doc. We told you that Aristotle and I. P. K.—Is it considered good form to speak to a lady on the street without an introduction? A.—Certainly not—unless she

is attractive. BEGINNER.—Please give me a recipe for broiled eggplant. A.—With pleasure. Buy a live eggplant, wring its neck, plunge into

boiling water, pluck. Eliminate the internal arrangements, cut into sections, dust with seasoned flour and cook over hot coals. The white meat is the best.

ELIZABETH. — Are peek-a-boo waists comme il faut as yet? A.—Our French ain't strong this morning, but we'll take a chance. Sure. Liz! It sounds mighty good to us. CITIZEN.-I want to inquire once more

whether Barnes has ever been confirmed.

A.—He may be confirmed by the Senate tomorrow. We doubt whether the church
will ever take a hand. FAN.-The other day I heard a friend mention the great success of the National policy. What great feat of statesmanship had he in mind? A.—You're way off. He was probably referring to last week's stunts of the local nine.

J. L. B .- A friend who was stopping at my house last week told me that Congress would adjourn May 3. Is this correct? A.—Your friend's name must have been Munchausen. chausen. Or, do you know Prof. Willis Moore? He's in the weather line of busi-

LEGIS.—What is a pessimist? A.—A man who can attribute the San Francisco disaster to the republican protective tariff pol-icy is a pretty fair sample of this type. K. F. G .- I have had a great deal of sick-

pess in my family lately and have been forced to remain away from the office. My employer has threatened to discharge me if I lose another day. Isn't that unjust? A.— We don't care to commit ourselves. The Nationals are putting up a mighty good game. We don't blame you, though.

BERNICE.—What is considered the most recherche perfume? A—Musk, dearie, and plenty of it. There's lots of action in a pint or so of musk, well distributed and per-mitted to soak in. Try it. You will never REPRESENTATIVE LOUDENSLAGER. What do you think of my poetry, uncle,

A .- We try not to think of it, Harry. It keeps us too busy. SPECIAL.-Is there any merit in hair substitute for Scotch whiskey when the Sunday's dry and there's none of the genuine on the premises, Has a more refined taste, though.

UNCLE JASPER.

THE FURTHER ADVENTURES OF MISS

When along came a spider And sat down beside her. And frightened Miss Muffet away.

So she poked and peered, while the spider leered at her dinner of curds and whey.

And she wrote and wrote and took endless note of the thing that before her lay;

And when the repast had ended at last, and the spider had climbed up his rope.

Miss Muffet sat down, in her brand new gown, and wrote out a booklet of dope.

Now it chanced to pass that this brainy lass, who had worked while the spider fed.

Was a college maid, and professors paid much heed to this shrewd co-ed;

And her insect lore they all talked o'er as worthy of high degree.

So her medaled breast looked like Sousa's vest, and her handle was LL.D.

Yes, the moral is this—like our learned Miss, you should stand and be brave, my dears;
Just rise in your might and conquer your fright, and see what is causing your fears;
And no bogies you'll see, and triumphant you'll be, and will silence each would-be derider,
Like courageous Miss Muffet, who marched to ber tuffet and studied that bluffing old spider.

—Deriver Republican.

IN DAYS OF OLD. (John D. Rockefeller is said to have discovered that he is a descendant of the noble French family of Rocquefelle. Some account of the famous founder of the house may be of interest.)

Hee was, y-wis, a pulseent knight, As chronicleres doe telle.

Y-clad inne coate of shinynge maile,
Atte bow and bill hee laughed.
Though strokes felle on hym thicke as haile
Hee scorned atte blade and shafte,
And, where hee deemed that force might faile,
Hee wonne hys wille by crafte.

Hee builded hym a stronge chateau
And dwelled there with hys bande
And out therefrom woude offtymes goe
To bid wayfarers stande.
He reft the gear of hie and lowe
All with the armed hande. And whan the soverayne justice tryd. Thys robber knight to quelle, Withynne hys castell hee woude hyde Lyk tortys inne hys shelle. Its feeble efforts hee defyd, Ye Sieur Johan Rocquefelle.

Soe waxed hee bothe fat and stronge And all too hym dyd bow. Than hee, toe explate hys wronge, Faire abbeys dyd endowe. Faire abbeys dyd endowe. (That dyd toe antient tymes belonge; Wee doe not doe that nowe.)

Though of hys lyf the harmeful deeds
Toe heaven ranke dyd smelle.
Whan that he dyed monks told their beads
And tolled the couvent belle.

- A PLAINT. I do not six for millions, I do not six and yearn For money in such wads as To have the same to burn.